

Spence	Thomas	Weldon (FL)
Stearns	Thornberry	Weldon (PA)
Stenholm	Thornton	Weller
Stockman	Thurman	White
Stump	Tiahrt	Whitfield
Stupak	Upton	Wicker
Talent	Volkmer	Williams
Tanner	Vucanovich	Wilson
Tate	Waldholtz	Wise
Tauzin	Walker	Wolf
Taylor (MS)	Walsh	Young (AK)
Taylor (NC)	Wamp	Zeliff
Tejeda	Watts (OK)	

## NOES—173

Abercrombie	Furse	Miller (CA)
Ackerman	Ganske	Miller (FL)
Andrews	Gejdenson	Minge
Baesler	Gephardt	Mink
Barrett (WI)	Gilchrest	Molinari
Bateman	Gonzalez	Moran
Becerra	Greenwood	Morella
Beilenson	Gutierrez	Nadler
Bentsen	Hall (OH)	Neal
Bereuter	Harman	Olver
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Billbray	Horn	Pallone
Blute	Houghton	Pastor
Boehlert	Hoyer	Payne (NJ)
Bonior	Hyde	Pelosi
Borski	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Porter
Brown (FL)	(TX)	Pryce
Brown (OH)	Jacobs	Quinn
Bryant (TX)	Jefferson	Ramstad
Campbell	Johnson (CT)	Rangel
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Reed
Castle	Kaptur	Rivers
Clayton	Kasich	Roemer
Clyburn	Kennedy (MA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Coleman	Kennedy (RI)	Roukema
Collins (MI)	Kennelly	Roybal-Allard
Condit	Kildee	Rush
Conyers	King	Sabo
Coyne	Klecza	Sanders
Davis	Klug	Sawyer
DeFazio	LaFalce	Saxton
DeLauro	Lantos	Schumer
Dellums	Lazio	Scott
Deutsch	Leach	Serrano
Dicks	Levin	Shays
Dixon	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
Doggett	Lincoln	Slaughter
Dooley	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Doyle	Lofgren	Spratt
Durbin	Lowe	Studds
Edwards	Luther	Thompson
Engel	Maloney	Torkildsen
Eshoo	Manton	Torres
Evans	Markey	Torricelli
Farr	Martinez	Towns
Fattah	Martini	Trafficant
Fawell	Matsui	Velazquez
Fazio	McCarthy	Vento
Fields (LA)	McDade	Visclosky
Filner	McDermott	Ward
Flake	McHale	Watt (NC)
Foglietta	McKinney	Waxman
Ford	McNulty	Woolsey
Fox	Meehan	Wynn
Frank (MA)	Meek	Yates
Franks (NJ)	Menendez	Young (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Meyers	Zimmer

## NOT VOTING—19

Calvert	Johnston	Schroeder
Clay	Lewis (CA)	Shaw
Collins (IL)	McKeon	Stark
Cox	Moakley	Stokes
Cunningham	Moorhead	Waters
Dreier	Myers	
Gibbons	Radanovich	

□ 1401

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Radanovich for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Moakley against.

Mr. Cox for, with Mr. Johnston against.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. TAUZIN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALKER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1996 TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2854, FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight Monday, March 25, 1996, to file the conference report on H.R. 2854, the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1833, PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-492) on the resolution (H. Res. 389) providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1833) to amend title 18, United States Code, to ban partial-birth abortions which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire of the gentleman from Texas the schedule for this week and next week.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have concluded our legislative business for the week and I am happy to announce that the Members are now free to return to their districts and families.

Next Monday, March 25, the House will meet in pro forma session at 2 p.m. There will be no legislative business that day.

On Tuesday, March 26, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for business to consider a number of suspensions, as follows:

H. Con. Res. 146, 1996 Special Olympics Torch Relay;

H. Con. Res. 147, 1996 National Peace Officers' Memorial Service;

H. Res. 345, expressing concern about the deterioration of human rights in Cambodia;

H. Res. 379, expressing the Sense of the House concerning the anniversary of the massacre of Kurds by the Iraqi Government;

H. Con. Res. 102, concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i Community;

H.J. Res. 158, to recognize the Peace Corps on the occasion of the 35th anniversary and the Americans who have served as Peace Corps volunteers; and

H.R. 3121, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries.

If any recorded votes are ordered on Tuesday, they will be held until 5 p.m. on Wednesday, March 27.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for legislative business. We will dispose of the Senate amendments to H.R. 1833, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

On Thursday, March 28 the House will meet at 10 a.m. to take up the conference report to H.R. 2854, the Agricultural Market Transition Act, and also H.R. 3103, the Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act of 1996.

On Friday, March 29, it is our hope that the House will consider an appropriations conference report for fiscal year 1996. We will also consider a bill to increase the debt ceiling.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague for his information.

Mr. Speaker, I just have two questions. Does the gentleman anticipate bringing up the product liability bill next week?

Mr. DELAY. If the gentleman will yield further, we do not know that, but the gentleman knows that a conference report can be brought up at any time.

Mr. BONIOR. Let me then ask the gentleman, your leadership has announced that the Passover/Easter recess would begin next Friday. Can you give assurances to the House that we will complete business by next Friday? Or is there still some thought that we may in fact have to go into the weekend or the following week?

Mr. DELAY. I think the gentleman knows that we are trying to put 1996 behind us as far as the spending and debt limit is concerned. Unless the President vetoes those two bills, we expect to be out by no later than 6 p.m. on Friday.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,  
MARCH 25, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the house adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY,  
MARCH 26, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, March 25, 1996, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 26 for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, March 26, 1996, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, March 27.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR  
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON  
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

WHO DO YOU TRUST—HAMAS OR  
THE USA?

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there is a Member of this Congress, a Republican, who has told one of his colleagues that he "trusts Hamas more than he trusts our own Government." That is an outrageous and morally repugnant statement, Mr. Speaker.

Hamas is a terrorist organization that targets, maims, and kills innocent men, women, and children. Which Member of Congress thinks they can trust that sick and twisted group more than our own Government. Whoever believes this doesn't deserve the right and privilege to serve in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this anonymous Republican Member has disgraced him or herself and cast a cloud over the entire

Congress. The Members and the American people deserve an explanation and an apology.

Who among you? Who among you believes such a thing? Step forward and explain yourself. The American people are watching and waiting. For shame, Mr. Speaker, for shame.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

GUN CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, in this often contentious debate about gun control, I wanted to talk for a bit about why I supported lifting the ban on so-called assault weapons, but I would like to move beyond that, as well, as to what can be done.

I supported lifting the ban because I do not think it has made much of a difference and I do not think it works. I also think that it is really false advertising.

The fact of the matter is that this type of firearm that is sought to be banned is responsible at best, according to the Department of Justice, for something like 3 percent of violent crimes and many suggest in those statistics that it could be as low as 1 percent of violent crimes. Yet this is where 100 percent of the debate has rested for 2 years.

I also oppose the ban on so-called assault weapons because I never have understood why it is that you can take two firearms and one looks a certain way, perhaps it has a bayonet mount on it or it has a flash suppressor or a folding stock, one firearm looks one way, another firearm looks another way but they both fire the same bullet at the same speed, at the same impact and they are both semiautomatic, yet one is banned and one is not. Once again, it seemed to me to be cosmetic.

Third is because if these are indeed the cause of a lot of violent crime, then why is it that since this ban was passed, well over a year ago, why is it that there has only been one—that is right—one prosecution in the entire country under this law?

So for those reasons, I have opposed this existing ban.

I did support the present bill to lift the ban because it did something else, as well. It created mandatory sentencing for crimes committed with firearms. It put people away. If you commit the crime with this kind of gun or any kind of gun, you are going to jail for a certain amount of time. That is what is needed. My experience is that people who intend to commit a crime with a firearm are not paying attention to laws.

We have laws already that it is illegal to carry a concealed weapon without a permit; any minor that is under 18, it is illegal for them to possess a handgun under existing law. Of course felons are not permitted to have firearms and on it goes. If they are going to commit a crime, they are going to get a gun.

□ 1415

Now, what I really propose, though, is to take the challenge that a newspaper issued to me recently. It is a fair challenge: If you do not believe in gun control, and I do not, then what is it that you would do? The first thing I would do is to make sure strict penalties are implemented so people understand if they commit a crime with a firearm, they are going to jail. At the Federal level this Government has been lax on that. It is time to toughen up. It is time to enforce existing laws that are on the books.

Second, though, is to lower the decibel level on this issue. There are well-meaning people on both sides of this issue. In fact, there is a lot of disagreement. So can we focus where we agree? Can we focus on a coordinated community campaign?

The fact of the matter is there is too much violence, there is too much crime. Yes, there is too much use of guns in this crime. But that is going to be dealt with by dealing with the heart, by dealing with the soul, by dealing with education, by dealing with the attitude. What is it that causes people in our society to become violent? What is it that makes people somehow think the first thing you do is pick up a gun instead of the absolutely last unthinkable thing you do? That is what needs to be dealt with.

This can be a call for all of us in our community, churches, business groups, our schools, our parents, our teachers, to become involved in dispute resolution processes, to look and study what it is that can be done in our community, how can we work together to make sure that young persons growing up do not think violence is the first resort, how is it newspapers, community journalism, resources at their disposal, how is it newspapers can be involved in surveying what can be done across our country and bringing that home so all of us in the community can understand, so newspapers can focus on successful efforts, role models and community organizing and dispute resolution and their teaching and their education? How is it that newspapers can help focus people's attention, the young person's attention, as to what happens in these types of crimes? What is it that can be done within the community?

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, we are not going to solve the problem of gun control on the floor of this House. What we can do, though, is to seek to bring this country together around fighting violence and make sure those who commit crimes with guns, yes, are put away, more importantly,